CONGRESS. | beneficial upon the European Powers participating

Final Efforts to Resurrect the Franking Privilege.

CARPENTER'S LOUISIANA BILL.

Pensions for the Widows of Generals Meade and Canby.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1874. Mr. Scorr, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the workingmen of Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan, against any increase in taxation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the House bill in relation to import duties on fruit, being the bill to correct an error in the late Tariff bill. Passed. Also the bill authorizing the Chief Clerk of the War Department to sign requisitions on the Treasary during the temporary absence of the Secretary of War. Passed

war Department to sign requisitions on the Treasury of War. Passed.

Mr. Hamin, (rep.) of Me., called up the Pesolution to print extra copies of the Smithsonian institution report. Passed.

Lipting the online of Drunkenness from Sentrol Chandler.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he desired to correct a gross calumny against a fellow Senator, and read from a Detroit newsusper of February 20 a special despatch from Washington headed "Chandler at his old tricks," and stating that Senator Snerman, of Ohio, a short time previous, took Senator Chandler out of the Senate Chamber and put him to bed on a lounge in the Finance Committee room in a state of beastly intoxication; that Chandler awoke subsequently and grossly insulted Mr. Reese, clerk of the Finance Committee. Mr. Sherman said there was not a word of truth in the statement, as he had never taken Senator Chandler out of the Chamber in such a state, and had never put him to bed in the committee room. Mr. Reese, the modest and industrions clerk of the committee, had also volontarily stated to him that the whole matter was a inbrication.

Mr. Bayard, (dem.) of Del., from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bid authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give Thomas Hillinouse, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, a credit of \$185,000 on his stamp account. Passed.

Mr. Oglesby, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported lavorably on the House

Mr. OGLESBY, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee Mr. OGLESBY, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported avorably on the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Canal. Passed.

Mr. Sangent, (rep.) of Cat., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct the branch mint at San Prancisco. Passed.

House bill making available certain unexpended balances to construct the branch mint at San Francisco. Passed.

REVENTION OF DEFALCATIONS.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what, if any, additional legislation is required to prevent defalcations by officers receiving and disposing of United States revenue stamps and public money, and whether the persons having custody of such stamps and money should not in all cases be required to give bond, with security, for the proper execution of their duty. Passed.

MISEXPRESENTATIONS BY COUNTRY JOUINALS—MR. SCOTT; Of Pennsylvania, arose to a personal explanation, and sent to the Clerk's desk a copy of the Lebanon Courier, of Pennsylvania, from which was read a statement that he (Mr. Scott) took sides with the contractionists on financial questions, giving asia reason that he believed it to be the only means of bringing about specie payment, and that it would tend to reduce wages so as to enable our manufacturers to compete successfully with those of foreign countries. He said the article was founded on one in the Philadelphia Press, of February 21, which he also had read. He said both these extracts reached him this morning in letters from numerous portions of Pennsylvania, from those whom he considered his friends, and he believed it to be his duty to correct whatever may be false in these extracts. The paper given as the original authority, the Philadelphia Press, claimed to be respectable, and the Lebanon Courier, so tar as he knew, was a respectable newspaper. The tone of the articles was such as to carry the 1dea that they spoke for him and state his options to yauthority. So far as the attacks were confined to misrepresentations and laurications, chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So irrequently had that been the case that he had come to the conclusion tacks were confined to misrepresentations and labrications, chiefly of a personal character, he had declined to notice them. So irequently had that seen the case that he had come to the conclusion that the reporter of the Philadelphia Press was under the orders of his superior systematically to misrepresent and delame him (Mr. Scott. When he had striver for and conded the appropriations in which the city of Philadelphia was largely interested he had been represented as neglecting her interests. When he advocated the expulsion of the Senate when he advocated the expulsion of the Senate from Kansas (Mr. Caidwell), he was represented as defending him. When the books of the Secretary of the Senate showed that he had not drawn the books pay, the despatches represented that he had not grow the Senate showed that he had not drawn the books pay. The despatches represented that he had not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the head not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the head not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the head not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the head not hesitated to announce that specie payments, in his belief, could not be resumed in the head states notes issued through the banks, based upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national bank currency is saved, redeemable primarily by the bank and intimately by the government, either in coim or in historical by independent of the configuration and return and could not be resumed in the hought it was an ungracious thing to oppose such a proposition, he thought it better to bave the bills recommitted and let the committee report a fixed rate for certain ranks. That would be the only fair way to do it.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, moved to instruct the committee by the head not he committee by a much the head of the head of the which the present national bank currency is issued, redeemable primarily by the bank and nitimately by the government, either in coim or in linerest bearing bonds. If he could not secure that he would favor the best system of free banking that could be secured by modifications of the present National Bank law. To a paper currency, unlimited in amount and freedeemable in anything that he would haver the best system of free banking that could be secured by modifications of the
present National Bank law. To a paper currency,
unlimited in amount and irredeemable in anything
more valuable than itselt, when it felt below par,
he was opposed, believing it to be injurious to the
permanent and best interests of all classes of
society. He had never entertained or uttered
such a sentiment about the wages of labor
as that reported in the press and quoted in the
Courier. It was a labrication and a falsehood.
With the proprietor of the paper which first gave
currency to the lalsebood, or with the instrument
he used to furnish such material for his calumnies,
he could have no controversy; and it was in response to the demands of his constituents that he
noticed these unauthorized labrications of his
opinions. He was not likely either to be correctly
or lairly reported in the despatches of a paper
represented here, with the knowledge of its proprietors, by one who, when speaking or him (Mr.
Scott), has been more frequently an eavesdropper
and a libelier than an impartial journalist.

The bill to provide for the appointment of a
commission in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic,
being the unfinished business from the morning
hour of yesterday, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., appropriating
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change came over the guiding spirits, and they now wanted to have a world's fair. The two ideas were inconsistent,

bound together by an unnatural figament like those two now jring on the surgeon's table in Philadelphia. England would be invited to participate, and, taking her seat on the Centennial bench, would listen to the arraignment of George III. and his tyrannical qualifications. Italy would have representatives of her two sovereigns, victor Emmanuel and of Plus IX. Germany would have representative of her Emperor, who believed in the right divine. Austria would be represented by her descendant of Joseph II., who dectined an introduction to Benjamin Franklin, giving as a reason that his business was to be a royalist. Kings and queens, emperors, princes and potentates would be invited, and this Republic would be expected to welcome them. He did not think they should be invited, it would not be consistent with our own self-respect. Another thing: a world's fair here would be different from one in Europe. The exhibitors would not have the same number of people as are drawn by European exhibitions. We had out 40,000,000 people in this country, while the world's fairs of London, Paris and Vienna had all of Europe to patronize them. It would be premature to attempt to hold a world's fair here only three years after that of Vienna. He did not think Exhibition.

Mf. Freelinschuysen, (rep.) of N. J., said the country was abundantly ble to incur the expense of this Exhibition.

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beneficial upon the European Powers participating in it.

JEALOUSY OF THE HUE.

Mr. SCOTT (rep.) said he wanted to see all the crowned heads of Europe here, and he hoped that some time between the 19th of April and the 19th of October, while the Exhibition was open, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) would be there as an orator. His voice would not quail before them. He reviewed the bistory of the Centennial bill, and said when the House bill on this subject was passed and sent to the Senate it was reterred to the Committee on oreuz Relations, of retired to the bill referred to an international exhibition. He Boston had been spreed upon as the place for holding the Exhibition there would have been no adverse resolution in the Massachusetts Legislature. If this International Exhibition lailed it would be because Congress refused to comply with the oblication resting upon it to make it a success. He had understood from the Soard of Finance that it Congress would appropriate \$3,000,000—\$1,500,000 payable the year arter—he Exhibition could be made a success. The men having it is charge were energetic business men, and would carry it through if the means were appropriated. He hoped the people of the nation would not have to undergo the humiliation of seeing this Exhibition prove a falure because Congress would not sustain it.

SCOPE OF THE DEMANDS OF THE PROJECTORS.
Congress should not hestite to appropriate \$3,000,000, \$5,000,000 or even \$8,000,000 to make the Exhibition as success and have the products of our country compared with those of other nations. He had no doubt whatever of the general government to make such an appropriation. The Exhibition was not a Pennsylvanian project, but a great national project, and if it railed the skirts of Pennsylvania would be cleared from disgrace. The panic had prevented subscriptions for the enterprise. The heople of Pennsylvania regarded it as a national enterprise, and had at heart the honor of the nation as well as that of their own State. Pennsylvania had done m

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1874.

FREE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS. Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the bill reviving the franking privilege was rejected. He said he would call it up when the members were more generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Post Office Commit-

generally in their seats, and that his object was to move to recommit the bill to the Post Office Committee, with instructions to report back the third section only, which relates to the live circulation of weekly newspapers in the counties of their publication and the free exchange of newspapers between publishers.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

PENSIONS FOR THE WIDOWS OF GENERALS MEADE AND CANBY.

Bills granting pensions of \$50 per month to the widows of Generals Canby and Meade were reported by Mr. McJunkin, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions. The former bill was passed; but as to the latter Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa., deeming the pension insuffices, moved to recommit the bill to the committee for a rehearing. The bill was so recommittee for a rehearing. The bill was so recommittee on invalid Pension of Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., the vote on the bill for Mrs. Canby was reconsidered and the bill was also recommittee.

Mr. Rusk, (rep.) of Wis., chairman of the Committee on invalid Pensions, asked that instructions be given by the House as to the pension to be reported. There were four such cases, and the committee that allowed the highest rate of pension authorized by law.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, moved to instruct the committee to report a pension of \$100 a month for Mrs. Canby. He eulogized the character of General Canby and stated that he had met his death more in the discharge of a national than a military duty.

bills recommitted and let the committee report a fixed rate for certain ranks. That would be the only fair way to do it.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the testimony of General Sherman relating to the death of General Canby, in order to sustain what he had said in reference to the extra military character of that officer in his fatal interview with Captain Jack.

The question was taken on Mr. Coburn's amendment to make Mrs. Canby's pension \$100 a month, and it was negatived—04 to 104.

The bill as reported was then passed.

The bill as reported was then passed.

The bill pensioning Mrs. Meade was then taken up, and Mr. Myrrs, of Pa., moved to increase the pension from \$50 to \$100 per month.

Mr. Young, (dem.) of Ga., advocated the amendment, and said that no man who had not had the bonor to serve in the army in which he (Mr. Young) had served (the Confederate army) could appreciate at their true value the services of General Meade at Gettysburg.

Mr. Myrrs urged upon the House the propriety of adopting his amendment.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill as reported was passed.

Mr. McJunkin, of Peansylvania, also reported a bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to the mother of General McPherson, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Foster, of Ohio, in advocacy of it, was passed.

Also a bill increasing the pension of the widow

passed.

Also a bill increasing the pension of the widow of Commodore Jesse D. Eliiot, of the Navy, from \$30 to \$50 a month. After remarks by Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, the bill was passed.

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THE POSTAL QUESTION AGAIN.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, referring to his motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill reviving the iranking privilege, said that after thinking the matter over more fully, and taking the counsel of friends, he had concluded to withdraw that motion, and he gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill and move to pass it under a suspension of the rules for the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

The House then, at forty minutes past one, went into Committee of the Whole on the Private Calendar, Mr. Orth, of Indiana, in the chair.

BILLS PASSED.

The committee for George Yount, of Missouri; Bills Passed.

The committee rose at four o'clock and reported bills, which were thereupon passed by the House as follows:—

For the relief of George Yount, of Missouri; Spencer H. Mead, of Kansas; P. O. Haines William J. Scott and Dwight De Silva, of Deposit, N. Y.; David Braden and Jacob Bagley, the sureties for James L. Collins and George P. Fisher.

Granting pensions to William Haifords, of Massachusetts; J. W. Davis, of New York; Mrs. Martha Northrup, Helen M. Stanberry, the children of Michael Weisse, the widow of Colonel Hall, of the First artillery; the daughter of Colonel Hall, of the Eleventh lowa miantry; William D. Boyō, of Kentucky; Jane La Font, Mary S. Prince, Timothy Paige, T. J. Mcintre, of Kentucky; Mary B. Dallas, William H. Edwards, of Tennessee; George Holmes, Mary J. Blood, Ann M. Brockett, Setsy Lewis, Isaac M. Grant, W. D. Morrison, of Maryland; Henry B. Ryder and Alonzo Sayder, of New York.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, entered a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the bill to revive the iranking privilege, to be called up hereatter.

after.

The House then, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned till to morrow.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

How Is This, Mr. Bergh!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-As your columns are always open to the inter ests of true humanitarianism may I trouble you to notice an outrage which is so publicly paraded that it is quite surprising that it has escaped the vigilant "H. B. ?" On Broadway, not a mile from Nineteenth street, have been confined for several Nineteenth street, have been confined for several days two gamecocks, caged, but separated by a mere partition. If the object of the owner is to worry out the lives of these birds by a process of slow torture he could not have adopted a more successful, and, at the same time, cruel method. As the "society" has stooped the sport of the regular pit, may it not be well to inform "the boys," through your paper, that good judges of breeds can bet with greater certainty upon the winning bird by visiting the locality before named?

NEW YORE, Feb. 25, 1874.

HUMANITY.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The War That Is To Be Waged Against King Alcohol in New York.

The Women Studying Spiritual Strategy.

The men in this city who make their living by day and by night in the dealing out of whiskey straights, hot rums, brandy smashes, and at times party, are apparently doomed. To be doomed in New York city in the liquor trade is certainly something new in the "reform" line; but there are but few of our foremost reformers who will not concede that reforms, even in a liquid form, may be reforms in deed and spirit, even though inaugurated by women. The fact of the matter is that Gotham is very open to assault when men and women alike cry out amen to the new crusade against the liquor trade, and express a desire to pray and be happy in liquor saloens, where the ardent reigns and the plain soda that tranquilizes the uneasy mind, and the cocktail that is said to give life in the early morning to the hard drinker, rendered half lifeless and cumbersome to himse't from copious draughts night before, are dealt out with scientific measure. To fight against 7,000 men who have grown rich on the spoils, while the bartenders of 7,000 spiritnal dispensaries of the usual comforters of the hot and cold advocates of spiritual consolation have accumulated for years, is, indeed, no easy task. As yet the crusade Gotham is not well organized. The Good Templars, the T. A. B.'s and the various other organizations, it is true, are determined to take advantage of the wind that is blowing from the West; but they are, one and all, apparently in a muddle as to just how they should go about the important struggle they deem necessary to overcome

THE LIQUOR INFLUENCE OF THE METROPOLIS. One of the most conscientious advocates of the new idea of praying the saloons dry of customers, and who has already this year made his mark o total abstinence in every saloon doorway in Ohio he came across, and who was met in a liquor store in this city yes-terday, remarked, between his "Vermount" cocktalls, which, probably unknown to himself, were not free from the taint of the coming through the rye liquid and the tastes of the Bourbon dynasty, that he and all like him meant business in the town. He talked of the conquests made in the West and the saloons that had been closed because the presence of sweet woman had

DRIVEN THE DEVIL PROM his STRONGHOLDS. "But," said he, "your city here is a very big place. My name it is-well, let it be unknown now; I have been in Dayton and even in God-forsaken Indianapolis, but I am yet a man who does his duty for his Maker's sake;" and as Mr. Caffert drained his fifth Vermonter he again repeated that he was a man who did his duty.

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday, full of spiritual inclination to do good, and determined, so lar as lay in his power, to make the way of the poor and the rich wife alike smooth and easy for years to come, provided his sayings and doings liquoring up repent and turn over a new leaf. called at various liquor saloons during the day to ascertain the general sentiment of the trade. He had previously, it may be said, heard E. D. Remington tell how he intended to make the turnly from off the backs of the wolves in sheeps' clothing who

Remington tell how he intended to make the fur fly from off the backs of the wolves in sheeps' cicthing who

WENT TO CHURCH REGILARLY EVERY SUNDAY and yet who, in an underhand way owned and heavily profited by cocktails and brandy smashes that were daily and even nightly passed over certain bar counters. He was also, was this spiritually inquisitive reporter, bent on finding out to what extent the women's proposed crusade had made them feel weak in the knees. William E. Dodge, it had been said, and the men who were anxious that Congress should pass a law appointing a Commission of inquiry into the statistics of the liquor trade of the Union were really at the bottom of the anti-liquor assault, and so the reporter felt his way carefully. In his ramblings he learned that this evening at Association Hall, Dr. Dio Lewis and others will expatiate on the way to avoid becoming a confirmed drunkard. Indeed, practical experiences, it is rumored, will be given at the meeting by some of the best, well regulated Good Templars, to show what a delightmit thing it was to know what it was to have been jolly drunk when one was really jolly drunk, many a time in the past, and what a still jollier thing it is to be able to stand firmly on one's two legs and be able to tell, without staggering, what it is to be half sober; and yet, from shame, and the dictates of a temperance conscience, be unable to tell the whole truth. The temperance movement as it is called alrendy, may be said to be even now a threatening war for the New York dealers; but they do not seem to care anything about it. New York city is a metropolis. It is largely composed of men of all nations, who care very little about those small conventionalities which in very little which in

contilers, but they do not seem to care surphing count it. New York city is a metropoin, it could be a more than the county of the New York city is a metropoint of the county of the co

in lending to it the aid of their pewerful influence, are doing a great deal of good. Still, as a liquor desier in Sixh avenue remarked to a Herral of the clubs than in the ordinary field or work in the clubs than in the ordinary liquor stores for the praying women." Said he:—"We liquor sellers, as the women call us, d.m't do hair as much selling as the clubs. We don't keep men away from their families like the clubs; at least we don't try to. But look at the clubs; at least we don't try to. But look at the clubs; at least we don't try to. But look at the clubs; at least we don't try to. But look at the clubs; at least we don't try to a flat like and social and decent! Why, they drink more of a night, do the men who go to clubs than all the droppers in to saloons you can letch along at a sight of a night. Let the women go for the clubs on Pilth avenue first, and then come for us who do a smaller bushness with less dangerous temptations."

Many liquor dealers in the cuty are already, it may be mentioned, setting their houses in order preparatory to the anticipated visits of the women. Some of them are auxious they should come; others are atraid lest they will come; but the majority seem to think that

THERE ARE BREAKERS AHEAD.

Nearly all of them assert that they will deal summarily with any interiopers, in pethicoats or otherwise, who do not come in for "quisiness" and make the police hau them off to the station nouse. It is highly probable, however, that praying in the churches in this city for the conversion of the hard drinkers will be the practice during the threatened crusade, and the saloon to saloon praying practice the exception.

This evening Dio Lewis speaks at Association Hail on the "Cause," and to-morrow, at the Church of the Strangers, the pians of the district visitors are to be laid open. Truly, there is a hard foad to travel for the praying women if the plans shall designate the saloon praying system adopted in Ohio.

At The Fultron Street Prayer Meeting yesterday the Rev. George J. M. legens,

designate the saloon praying system adopted in Onio.

AT THE PULTON STREET PRAYER MEETING yesterday the Rev. George J. Mil. gens, the Superintendent of the City Mission, presided, and in the course of the exercises took occasion to speak upon the present temperance movement. There was a great revival going on, he said, in which he had great confidence, because it leaned on religion. He wanted to approve it publicly, and asked the meeting to pray for the reveisation of God's will in the matter. It was not clear at present which course it was best to take. Several prayers were then offered having relation to the temperance question. One prayed for enlightenment, as he was not able to see his way clear of all the iniquity overwheiming this city on all sides. Another person offered prayer for more humility among Christians, so that they would not be afraid to kneel even in a gutter to bring sinners to the cross. An aged man, in offering prayer for the anninilation of all the rum shops in the country, gaid that we should not be a inial to follow those who have taken the lead in Christ's spirit. Those women worked with prayer and tears. Christians should not be unwilling to follow leaders with such weapons, as they had not been backward when the sword was the weapon used.

BROOKLYN AND THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The Ladies in Downright Earnest-A Day of Prayer Against Hell Broth-Golden Gongs to Ring the Death Knell of King Alcohol.

The march of the temperance feminine brigade over the West is exercising an influence among the good people of Brooklyn, and the ladies who are alive to the evils of the rum traffic in that otherwise pious community have determined upon assaulting the strongholds of King Aicohol and emulating their worthy sisters of Ohio. Several preliminary meetings have been held, looking to the formation of a strong and powerful organization in the Eastern and Western districts. Yesterday the Women's Temperance Society met at the Sunday school rooms in Monroe street, near Pierrepont, there being a large assemblage of delegates present.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES. Addresses were made upon the cause of abstinence from strong drink by delegates from the Washington, Frankiin, Southern Star and Watch Hill Temperance Unions. Rev. Mr. Bass, Mr. Morton and others also spoke in advocacy of pure, sparkling water as preferable to all other beverages. They were followed by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Elweil and Mrs. Wilder. The Worthy Patriarch of Washington Lodge, Mason, said, with great emphasis, that if the glorious cause of detestation of alcohol ever succeeded it would be through the efforts of the ladies; the men had tried and failed lamentably. About twenty letters of encouragement were read from societies declaring their intention to attend the grand mass meeting at Dr. Cuyler's church, on next Tuesday. After some discussion touching the best means of accomplishing the great end in view, a resolution was adopted declaring it to be ad-missible to appoint

missible to appoint

A DAY OF PRATER,

npon which all the churches of Brooklyn, irrespective of creed, shall be opened and the congregations be invited for the purpose of meditation and appeal to the Throne of Grace for guidance as to the best means of effectively closing the liquor saloons. The day will be designated at the mass meeting and a plan for the campaign will be announced. The following are the names of the committee chosen to perfect arrangements for the Cuyler cnurch meeting:—Mrs. George C. White, Mrs. Wider, Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Tibballs, Mrs. Cockrott, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Anna Field, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Theobald.

GOLDEN GONGS.

land, Mrs. Theobald.

GOLDEN GONGS.

Mrs. M. B. Ingalls read a letter of recent date from a missionary from India which contained a lew points touching the treatment of drunkards in that far off land. The missionary writes:—"They have one or two laws which Curistians might do well to follow. The first crime of drunkenness is punished by the offender being paraded through the streets by a procession of State ministers under golden umbrelias, who strike a golden gong and read the crime at the corner of all the streets, and lash him with thongs. He is then going and read the crime at the corner of all the streets, and lash him with thongs. He is then taken to the high court, where he has more severe blows, and then sent to his home. If he is found guilty the second time he is taken out in the same way and then banished from the country. We saw such a procession with a man guilty for the first time. We were in the golden city six weeks, and this was the only drunken man we saw. They are forbidden to use opium or gamble. As I contrasted this view with our own Christian land, where intemperance and other kindred evils reign unmolested, and are daily driving thousands into everlasting perdition, I was led to proclaim, 'Truly the heathen will rise up in judgment against the inclident's and the second of t

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Preparations for the Parade-Convention of the Irish Societies-Election of

a Grand Marshal. A convention of Irish societies was held last evening at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and about fity societies were repre-sented. Mr. Thomas Kerrigan presided, Edward L. Carey and Stephen Walsh acting as secretaries. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. William Carroll, of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported that Colonel Cavanagh was ready to turn out with the Sixty-ninth regiment on the day of the parade. At the same time they requested that the route be selected with a view spare the young members of the regiment as much as possible, as they would have a ball on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The report was approved.

Delegates were then elected from each society
to appoint a grand marshal for the parade. The
delegation retired to a room below.

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A Committee of the Father Mattew Monument Association made an appeal to the meeting, asking them to contribute money for the erection of a monument in Central Park in honor of Theobald Mathew

monument in Central Park in honor of Theobald Mathew.

Mr. Edward L. Carey said the temperance men numbered 30,000, and ae had no doubt the money could be easily raised. He thought the temperance organizations ought to raise the money. The speaker denounced vice President Henry Wilson, who had not dared to lace the people of New York, and declined to give a lecture in aid of this monument. He desired to know what the association had done thus far before appealing to the public for aid. The Herath had disclosed the fact that \$1 60 had been spent on salaries by some 'benevolent' associations for every \$1 spent in the actual work for which they had been formed. A temperance monument must be raised by temperance money.

Here ensued an excited scene, several members calling the speaker to order and rebuking him for the sentiments ae had expressed. Father Mathew was warmly defended by several delegates, who declared that he had saved hundreds of Irishmen from ruin and shame.

was warmly defended by several delegates, who declared that he had saved hundreds of Irishmen irom ruin and shame.

A member of the committee said they were poor, but honest Irishmen, and dared the gentleman to find a flaw in their proceedings. (Applause.)

There was a great deal of noise and combision, and Mr. Quigley, the chairman of the committee, who also made an explanation, could only be heard with difficulty. He thought he was as well known and as honest an Irishman as the gentleman who had assailed him. (Applause.)

There were more cries of "Order!" "Order!" at this point, and some delegates insisted that the whole discussion had nothing to do with the St. Patrick's procession. Mr. Quigley and the other members of the committee, thereupon withdrew.

There was an intermission of three-quarters of an hour, and then the delegation which had been appointed to select the Grand Marshal returned. They reported that the following gentlemen had received the highest number of votes:—John McGuire, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 13, for Grand Marshal; James W. Reilly, for First Aid, and Patrick McGinley for Second Aid. The meeting then proceeded to vote for Grand Marshal, and Mr. John McGuire was declared elected. The meeting then proceeded to vote for Grand Marshal, and Mr. John McGuire was declared elected. The meeting then adjourned.

The route has not yet been decided upon and will have to be submitted to the Folice Commissioners and the officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment before being definitively adopted. One of the prominent members expressed the fear that the Folice Commissioners would not allow the procession to go oelow Canal street, and stated that with this exception the line of march would be the same as last year.

PLYMOUTH FRIDAY EVENING LECTURE.

Our Knowledge of Christ-Christ Formed in Us-A Present Help in Time of

Plymonth lecture room was unusually crowded last evening, the pariors being called into requisition also. Almost immediately upon Mr. Beecher's entering a little girl went on the piatform and tendered him a bouquet, for which she was thanked by a kiss from the reverend gentleman. After the usual services Mr. Beecher said :-

I suppose we are a thousand times better instructed than the disciples in the doctrine of the science of Christ. I suppose we know the history of Christ better than the disciples did; that is to say, the degree of knowledge and enlightenment we have gives a light to us that it did not to the apostes. If I were to say what seems to me to be the difference between ancient and modern Christians it would be in the it would be in the

difference between ancient and modern Christians it would be in the PERSONAL USE MADE OF CHRIST.

When I hear the apostles say, "we have Christ formed in us," when I hear the apostles speak of "putting on the Lord Jesus Christ," I think what that means—clothing themselves with Christ, as if he were a garment fitting every part. Have we this experience of Christ? You have a hope in Carist, and hope when you die He will save you; but is He such an one that you can say He is being formed in you? My disposition becomes such that when a man feels this be knows what Christ is, Is Christ to you like a garment? Is He bread to you? Is He everything to you? Men think to gain this requires moral genius, but, on the contrary, while there have been many geniuses good Christians, yet the mass are among the less favored people. Let us look at it. A person is in stratened circumstances, vexed and burdened, and he goes into his closet and throws it ail on the Lord and goes ont comiortable, he don't know why. He just trusted Christ, who says, "Cast your burdens on me—take no thought for the morrow." He is a soul that don't know any better than to Take Christ This word, and what does he get? Suppose he don't get a hod of coal, is not the peace of God something? A woman lives with a wretch whose chief aim in life seems to be to toment her, and instead of asking how shall I relieve myself she bears it. We hear of martyrs being burnt at the stake, but that is a luxury, for it could not last more than an

A woman lives with a wretch whose chief aim in hife seems to be to torment her, and instead of asking how shall I relieve myself she bears it. We hear of martyrs being burnt at the stake, but that is a luxury, for it could not last more than an hour, but to roast year after year and year after year, I tell you there are no martyrs like those in houses. She bears, she won't run away from it. She thinks of Christ, and has an inward peace and strengthening, and grows radiant in the face, a mark of sei-control and communion with the spiritual. Sickness and poverty and all other complications of trouble cluster around us, and we say how are we to bear this? Leaning on Jesus. Now then, so far as that person is concerned, this is a lesson no text can give. Take my yoke upon you, for my yoke is easy and my burden light. Don't shirk it; take it right on the spot you don't want it. You say I might have borne it if it had been anything else. On! that if is a devil. You don't redect that the measure of what you have done is the

MEASURN OV YOUR SELF-DENIAL.

The point where the battle is laid on us by the Divine Providence is the spot where the battle must be fought. Now take your necessities, your points where you are temptable, and put them on Jesus, and what is the result? I hold that there is more comfort and hope springing out of a victory over some weakness than in all else. We dodge these tests. Instead of glozing it over come to the front, and Christ will meet you and say, "Will you drink of my cup?" He will meet us in the darkness and trouble. You slink and ande: and how shall you sit on His right hand or His left if yon won't take His dealings with you? So as to preaching the Gospei to other people.

THE THING THAT TAKES HOLD

of people is the belief that you are strengthened to do things impossible to others, suppose in a store there is a bouncing feilow always ready for any kind of fun, and, after a time, some one tells the rest that Bill has got a hope. Got what? A hope. Burnyll i would like to see the hope he

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD. Trains Running Regularly. NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In the HERALD of yesterday (Thursday) appeared a paragraph headed "Freshet in the Southwest," stating that "the trains on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad had stopped running." I have received official information from Captain

W. J. Ross, General Superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, that trains are now running regularly—the road all right.

As there are many merchants here from the South who will look to the HERALD for information, may I ask you to give this a place in your columns, and oblige

J. G. M. BUFFALDE,

General Eastern Agent,

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

LIVERY STABLE AND HORSES BURNED.

FREDERICK, Md., Feb. 27, 1874. The large livery stable of Samuel T. Bungle was destroyed by fire about four o'clock this morning. Several valuable horses were burned, including the well known Wade Hampton. A number of buggies, wagons and sleighs were also destroyed. The loss, exclusive of the norses, will reach \$5,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

BILL CREATING A STATE PARK.

Husbands and Wives to Testify for Each Other.

Talk of Remodelling the Charter.

"REORGANIZING QUARANTINE."

ALBANY, Peb. 27, 1874. Both Houses were without any very neavy load or business to discharge this morning. A number of local bills were introduced in the Assembly, none of which were of any great importance, except it might be that introduced by Mr. Alvora to give legal shape to an old idea of establishing a public park in the Adirondacks. A Board of Com-missioners is provided for, consisting of Horatio Seymour, Patrick H. Agan, William B. Taylor, George H. Raynor, William A. Wheeler, Verplanck Colvin, George Dawson and Robert B. Rooseveit, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, ex officio members. In case of a vacancy the Governor shall fill it, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Park will take in all the lands owned by the State lying within the counties of Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Herkimer, Lewis, St. Lawrence and Warren. Tae forests are to be protected from waste, trespass and injury. The Board is authorized to accept a donation or bequest of any land within the counties for the purposes of the Park, and should it deem any lands desirable within the limits indicated, it is authorized to contract for the purchase, subject to the approval of the Legislature. The Commissioners are expected to furnish an annual report the first Tuesday of February to the Legislature of all their acts. They shall act without compensation, except such expenses as may be incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Five park keepers are to be appointed, the compensation of each not to exceed \$500 per annum. In the suppression of forest fires the keepers are given power to summon a posse from the nearest settlement for their extinction.

One bill of general interest was passed in the Assembly—allowing husbands and wives to testify for each other in criminal trials. THE BUSH OF RAILROAD BILLS.

The rush of street railroad and rapid transit bills would appear to originate from some central design of blocking the pathway to a genuine plan for establishing quick intercommunication in New York city. Some people insist that Vanderbilt is at the bottom of this distracting purpose and

York city. Some people insist that Vanderblit is at the bottom of this distracting purpose and that when the meantain pile of railroad bilis that now burden the calendar has dene its purpose and killed all the vitality in the scheme of Mr. Eastman, the will commodor will come out with a plan of his own that is sure to carry the day.

The proposed scheme for reviving the Metropolitan Board of Police, and extending its authority over the adjacent counties exercises the politicians here considerably. They predict it is but the entering wedge to the overthrow of the cntare government of the city as it exists under the present charter, and that before the end of the session not alone the Metropolitan Board of Police and Health, but other boards of a like imperial character will be established, to the utter consternation of your conservative democratic Mayor.

Going for the canal award.

Taking advantage of the very curious decision reached by the Commission on the canal steambost award. Mr. Mackin, on behalf of the two most successful competitors, introduced in the Assembly abili for the relief of William Baxter and David P. Dobbin, which provides that the Comptroller shall pay William Baxter, when he has placed on the canals stree steambosta, the sum of \$15,000.

CONSOLIDATION OF NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY. In the morning session of the Senate the only thing of any moment done was the passage of thy bill for the consolidation of the city and county of New York

THE CEY OF THE UNWASHED.

Nine thousand citizens of New York have sent up a petition, through Senator Gross, for additional public baths, which shows there are some people left in Gotham who are not averse to water.

THE STREET CLEANING INVESTIGATION.

To-morrow morning the Committee on Cities resumes its investigation into the Street Cleaning Bureau at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and will crartine it until all the necessary testimony is taken, which is expected to be about Tuesday. They will first examine the books at Police Headquarters at the O'clock.

So many of the members left on the morning train for Amsterdam, including the Speaker, whose place was taken by Tom Aivord, that barely a quorum was left for business. Mr. Smith had evidently a host of friends in both houses of the

evidently a host of friends in both houses of the Legislature.

AMENDING THE BROOKLIN ELECTION LAW.

The bill introduced by Mr. Berri, of Kings, in Assembly, regarding the Brooklyn Election law, provides that each election district shall contain soo voters, shall be entirely within a ward, and that the Register shall be appointed before the 15th of October of each year. The bill also provides for the appointment of canvassers, and at much length defines the duties of registers, canvassers, poil clerks, &c.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Assembly concluded to adjourn from halfpast one to-day over to halfpast seven Monday, and to sit every alternate Saturday for the remainder of the session. The Senate, consistently enough, resolved to have an evening session, quorum or no quorum, if only for mutual admiration.

In the evening session of the Senate Mr. Wood

and to sit every alternate Saturday for the remainder of the session. The Senate, consistently enough, resolved to have an evening session, quorum or no quorum, if only for mutual admiration.

In the evening session of the Senate Mr. Wood introduced a bill relative to quarantine, defining the qualifications, duties and powers of the Health Officer of the port of New York as contained in Senate document No. 104, May 29, 1873, in connection with a report of the Finance Committee made at that date. The bill provides that the Quarantine establishment shall consist of—First—Warehouses, docks and wharves.

Second—Boarding Stations.

Fhird—Anchorage.
Fourth—Hospital.

Figh—Place of detention.

Sixth—Burial ground.

The third section relates to docks, warehouses and wharves, together with such facilities for loading and unloading and storing cargoes as will enable merchants to overhaul and refit vessols while in quarantine, and shall be constructed at such expense and in such places in the lower bay of New York, not on Staten Island, Long Island or Coney Island, as the Quarantine Commissioners may determine, with the approval of the Health Officer and Commissioners of the Land Office. The warehouses shall be of such capacity only as will secure the best natural ventilation consistent with security for merchanties; but in the aggregate they shall be of a capacity equal to the storage of fity medium sized cargoes, and they shall have connected with them apartments with suitable appliances for special disinfection by forced ventilation, refrigeration, high steam, dry heat and chemical disulection. The wharves mail be constructed with due regard to safety and protection for vessels, and sufficiently extensive to admit of safe moorage of at least four vessels subject to quarantine arriving between the lat day of April and the last day of November shall be two docks, each one capable of admitting a ship of the largest size. The boarding station for vessels subject to quarantine arriving between the lat day of April and the l

Officer.

A resolution to adjourn over until Monday evening, and an amendment thereto for a final adjournment on the 16th of April, were both, after much discussion, adopted.

THE INDIANA GRANGES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27, 1874. The State Agent of the granges has reports up to this date of the organization of 1.450 granges in indiana, an average of sixteen to each county.